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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/576,002	12/12/2006	Mazen Mosaed Al-Sulaim	400004-2024	8728
Matthew K Ryan Frommer Lawrence & Haug 745 Fifth Avenue New York, NY 10151				
EXAMINER COLUCCI, MICHAEL C				
ART UNIT 2626				
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/576,002

Applicant(s)

AL-SULAIM ET AL.

Examiner

MICHAEL C. COLUCCI

Art Unit

2626

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on ____.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 14-26 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) ____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 14-26 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) ____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☒ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 17 April 2006 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. ____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-946)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SG/US)
- Paper No(s)/Mail Date ____.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
- Paper No(s)/Mail Date ____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: ____.

DETAILED ACTION

Specification

1. The disclosure is objected to because of the following informalities: Page 2 paragraph 5 of the disclosure contains subject matter referencing cancelled claims 1-13:

"This object is solved by a method according to claim 1, as well as by a device according to claim 11. Claims 2 to 9 are related to specific advantageous realizations of the methods according to claim 1, claims 12 and 13 are related to specifically preferred embodiments of the device according to claim 11. The invention relates also to a use of a method according to one of the claims 1 to 9 in word processing systems."

Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Objections

2. Claims 24-26 objected to because of the following informalities: "Devise" is construed as device, wherein "devise" in the form of a noun or verb renders the claim indefinite. Therefore, Examiner construes the word in claims 24-26 "devise" to be "device" for purposes of indefiniteness. Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

3. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

4. Claim 14-20 and 23-26 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Chen US 5893133 A (hereinafter Chen).

Re claims 14 and 24, Chen teaches a method for operating an output device and for outputting text data (Col. 10 lines 37-49) in one of at least two languages with a least partly different character sets by utilizing only one input means for all languages (Col. 10 lines 56-65 & Fig. 4) comprising the following steps:

a) Inputting at least one character by said input means (Col. 5 line 63 - Col. 6 line 3);

b) Automatic checking of said at least one character and/or a sequence of characters in one word by utilizing a number of predetermined rules related to the sequence of characters (Col. 7 lines 16-30);

c) Automatic outputting (Col. 10 lines 37-49) of said character or sequence of characters with a first character set of a first language, if the sequence is allowed in said first language (Col. 10 lines 56-65 & Fig. 4) according to said predetermined rules (Col. 7 lines 16-30);

d) Automatic outputting (Col. 10 lines 37-49) of said character or sequence of characters with a second character set of second language, if the sequence is not allowed in said first (Col. 10 lines 56-65 & Fig. 4) language according to said predetermined rules (Col. 7 lines 16-30).

Re claim 15, Chen teaches the method according to claim 14, characterized by a modified step d) comprising:

d') Automatic checking of said at least one character and/or sequence of characters in one word by utilizing a further number of predetermined rules (Col. 7 lines 16-30) related to the sequence of characters in said second language, if the sequence is not allowed in said first language (Col. 10 lines 56-65 & Fig. 4);

d'') Automatic outputting (Col. 10 lines 37-49) of said character or sequence of characters with a second character set of a second language (Col. 10 lines 56-65 & Fig. 4), if the sequence is allowed in said second language according to said predetermined rule (Col. 7 lines 16-30),

d''') Automatic outputting (Col. 10 lines 37-49) of said character or sequence of characters with said first character set of said first language, if the sequence if not allowed (Col. 10 lines 56-65 & Fig. 4) according to any of the checked predetermined rules (Col. 7 lines 16-30), related to the sequence of characters, wherein said character or sequence of characters is additionally marked up (Col. 17 lines 10-27).

Re claim 16, Chen teaches the method according to claim 14, providing an additional manual selection possibility for the user for outputting said character or sequence of characters in one of said character sets of the said languages (Col. 12 line 66 - Col. 13 line 6).

Re claims 17 and 25, Chen teaches the method according to claim 14, wherein said character or sequence of characters is input by a keyboard (Col. 4 lines 31-47).

Re claims 18 and 26, Chen teaches the method according to claim 14, wherein said character or sequence of characters is output by a display (Col. 10 lines 37-49).

Re claim 19, Chen teaches the method according to claim 14, wherein said character or sequence of characters is output by a printer (Col. 13 lines 21-29).

Re claim 20, Chen teaches the method according to claim 14, wherein said character or sequence of characters is output into a memory device (Col. 4 lines 31-47).

Re claim 23, Chen teaches the method according to claim 14 in a word processing system (Col. 4 lines 1-5).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

6. Claims 21 and 22 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Chen US 5893133 A (hereinafter Chen) in view of Brin US 20030001890 A1 (hereinafter Brin).

Re claim 21, Chen fails to teach the method according to claim 15, wherein the character or sequence or characters is marked up by being output in a different color and/or shape and/or size ([0102]).

Brin teaches emphasis of text by setting various "perception attributes", alone or in combination. For example, a user can define text size, typeface, color, weight, thickness (e.g., normal or bold), shape (e.g., upright or italic), and effects (e.g., underlined, shadow, outlined, embossed, engraved, strikethrough, subscript, superscript, capitalization, blinking, background color, highlighting, etc.). Perception attributes can be extended to non-text information, such as allowing a user to vary the loudness of sound input to mimic whispering or shouting, or blinking an image or flashing the background of an image, or attaching sound effects to text. Accordingly, "perception attribute" encompasses any way of changing the appearance or playback of some or all of a user's input into a content area 322.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention characters marked up by being output in a different color, shape, or size to allow for a user to be notified of a change in text that is of significance, wherein a user will notice the text that is altered and can potentially change it (i.e. a second language, typographical error, syllable/diacritic error, grammatical error state, etc.).

Re claim 22, Chen fails to teach the method according to claim 15, wherein the character or sequence of characters is marked up by being underlined ([0102]).

Brin teaches emphasis of text by setting various "perception attributes", alone or in combination. For example, a user can define text size, typeface, color, weight, thickness (e.g., normal or bold), shape (e.g., upright or italic), and effects (e.g., underlined, shadow, outlined, embossed, engraved, strikethrough, subscript, superscript, capitalization, blinking, background color, highlighting, etc.). Perception attributes can be extended to non-text information, such as allowing a user to vary the loudness of sound input to mimic whispering or shouting, or blinking an image or flashing the background of an image, or attaching sound effects to text. Accordingly, "perception attribute" encompasses any way of changing the appearance or playback of some or all of a user's input into a content area 322.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention characters marked up by being underlined to allow for a user to be notified of a change in text that is of significance, wherein a user will notice the text that is altered and can potentially change it (i.e. a second language, typographical error, syllable/diacritic error, grammatical error state, etc.).

Conclusion

7. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. US 5812818 A, US 5331557 A, US 4937745 A, US 6542888 B2, US 7207005 B2, US 7020601 B1, US 4682161 A, US 20030154213 A1, US 20070022131 A1.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Michael C. Colucci whose telephone number is (571)-270-1847. The examiner can normally be reached on 9:30 am - 6:00 pm, Monday-Friday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Richemond Dorvil can be reached on (571)-272-7602. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

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/Richmond Dorvil/

Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2626